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ROBERT HENNIG

A SEOUL POLICEMAN BUNDLES UP A YOUNG FRIEND AGAINST KOREA'S COMING COLD (Bulletin No. 2)

Bulletin No. 1, October 15, 1951

Madrid Is Youngster Among Europe's Capitals

ALTHOUGH the Spanish capital, Madrid, is considerably younger than such ancient cities as Rome, Paris, or London, it has links with the Western Hemisphere that go back to the earliest days of New World settlement. It first became important, however, when Philip II made it his capital in 1560.

Before that, kings and nobles had occasionally visited the spot. Charles V once imprisoned there his enemy, Francis I of France. But, in general, Madrid had remained for centuries a lonely, sun-baked village rising starkly from the treeless tableland of central Spain.

Climate Similar to United States Plains

In this Spanish city, now a modern metropolis (illustration, next page), preliminary steps were taken recently toward a United States-Spain defense pact.

History's first mention of a settlement on the Madrid site is found in Arab chronicles referring to a 10th-century Moorish fort called Madjrit, source of the Spanish name.

Some scholars say the Arabic name was derived from a word meaning flowing, or changing, air—a description in which the inhabitants might well concur. Temperatures in Madrid sometimes shift 50 degrees in a day, while the range from winter to summer is from 10 to 110 degrees. The climate is similar to that of the interior plains of the United States.

The golden age of Spain's power and westward colonial expansion was in full swing when Madrid became the official seat of Spanish government. Through subsequent ups and downs, wars and peace, the capital has continued to grow and develop. Today it is the nation's largest city, its chief rail and air junction, a hub of inland commerce and industry, an archbishop's see, and the center of Spanish culture.

Life in Madrid drifts and eddies about its hundreds of cafes and taverns. Swank or humble, they serve Madrid's population of nearly a million and a half as offices, clubs, forums, or trysting places. Between one and four o'clock in the afternoon when shops and other business places close, customers may linger for hours over coffee, wine, or one of the innumerable shellfish dishes.

Bull-fight Ring Is Sight-seeing Magnet

For the outsider, Madrid presents a panorama of elaborate monuments and public buildings; statue-dotted parks and plazas; churches, art galleries, and museums.

Popular sight-seeing spots are the royal palace, the bull-fight ring, the national library, and the Prado Museum whose spectacular picture gallery of Spanish royalty and commoners alike affords a graphic running story of the nation's past.

Removed and hidden during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39, the Prado paintings are now back in place in a renovated and improved build-

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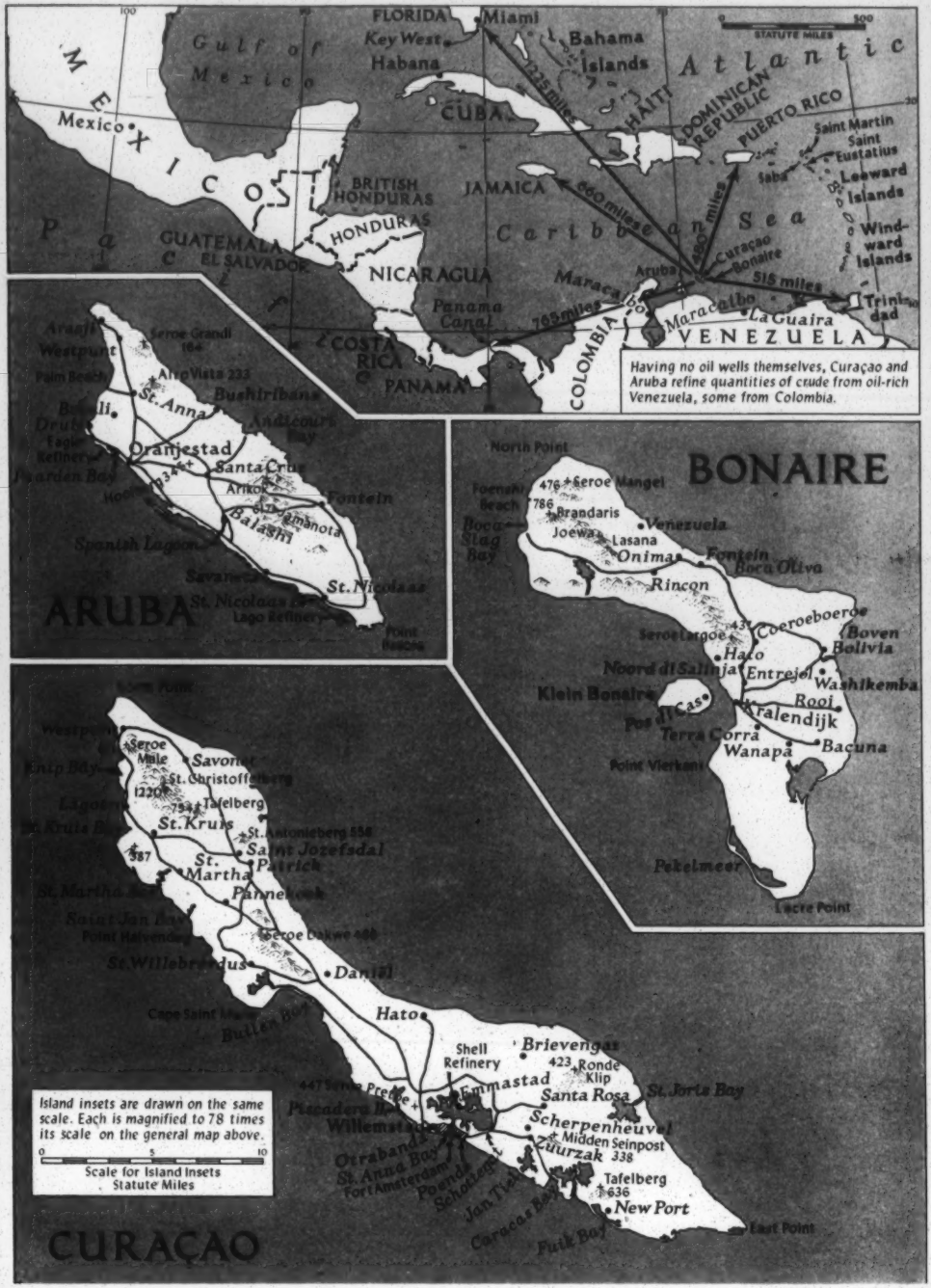

DRAWN BY H. E. EASTWOOD

THREE LARGE ISLANDS PLUS THE PIN POINTS, SABA, ST. MARTIN, ST. EUSTATIUS, FORM AN AMERICAN UNIT OF THE NETHERLANDS EMPIRE—THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (Bulletin No. 5)

Another Winter Approaches in Korea

THE best weather of the Korean year comes in the fall. But close behind looms the bitter cold of December, January, and February. Across the windy steppes of Siberia, winter again is moving south toward Asia's embattled peninsula. Soldiers and civilians already are preparing for the onslaught.

The rainy season is over. In September, pressure patterns that control the monsoon winds began swinging like a giant weather-wheel. Dry, cold air from the Asiatic heartland started moving southeast over the Gobi and down the Manchurian plains. Cloud-covered skies now are clearing. Battlegrounds which have been muddy quagmires are drying.

Forecast: Clear and Cold

When winter comes to Korea, only the shallow and relatively narrow Yellow Sea tempers its touch along the western shores. A mountainous interior brings Alpine weather down across the central belt where the fighting front now rests. In this region, January's mean temperature is about 20 degrees above zero. Farther north, toward the Yalu River, it sinks well below zero as a daily average.

Although Korea lies within roughly the same latitudes as the United States eastern seaboard from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Charleston, South Carolina, its winter averages six degrees colder. In the high altitudes of the north-central mountains, temperatures often match those of Labrador and southern Alaska.

Winter is the dry season. Over most of Korea only one-tenth as much moisture falls in January, driest month of the year, as in July, the wettest. In the transitional months of October and November, however, rain one day may be followed by snow the next. By Christmas, cold fronts can bring severe blizzards with Arctic gales of 40 miles an hour.

Despite the cold, United Nations airmen welcome the end of summer monsoons. Winter skies are clear 10 to 15 days a month, whereas in summer only one to three days are completely clear. Winter air is usually calm and too dry to offer serious icing hazard; there is fog less than one day a month.

Winter Wardrobes Are Warm

Native Koreans learn early to clothe themselves warmly (illustration, cover). If Army headquarters plans do not go astray, there will be no lack of warm clothing for United Nations troops this winter. Distribution of the first of three winter field equipment issues was made in September. A second allotment was scheduled for October 1; a third for November 1. Special teams are touring the peninsula, training soldiers to keep warm and dry under the worst winter weather.

When deep winter comes, the front-line foot soldier will be the custodian and grateful user of a thick sleeping bag and a pile-lined field jacket with hood as well as a fur cap. His equipment will also include woolen underwear, socks, sweater, trousers, and muffler; a flannel shirt; leather-

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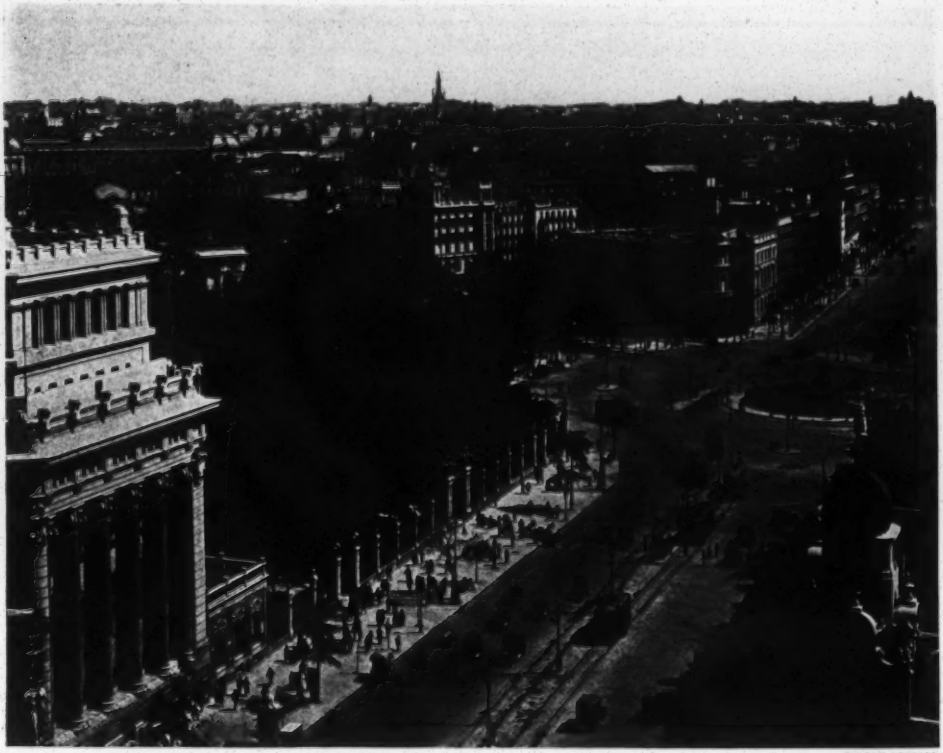
ing. Madrid itself, heavily damaged in the bitter struggle, has covered most of its scars by an extensive rebuilding program. The building activity is continuing.

Madrileños tell a story of the visitor who, asked about his impressions of the city, said, "It should be beautiful—when they finish it."

NOTE: Madrid is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Western Europe. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

See also, in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1950, "Speaking of Spain"; "A Palette from Spain," March, 1936; and "Madrid Out-of-Doors," August, 1931; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 5, 1951, "Castles in Spain Held in Trust for Tourists"; and "Spain Is Europe's Second-Highest Land," April 3, 1950. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at 60¢ a copy, 1946 to the present; $1.00 from 1930 through 1945; and $2.00 from 1912 through 1929. Earlier issues, when available, at varied prices.)*



ERNEST PETERFFY

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Bulletin No. 3, October 15, 1951

Egypt's Deathless Sphinx Keeps Desert Vigil

FOR possibly 5,000 years the Great Sphinx of Egypt at Giza has stared with sightless eyes across Saharan sands, watching mankind with an amused, slight smile on its lips (illustration, next page).

Suffering from old age and presently undergoing plastic surgery, the human-headed, lion-bodied figure seems to be in good enough health for several more centuries of observing its human neighbors. Since 1926, "doctors" have taken care of the aged sculpture by freeing its great forepaws from the desert sand and touching up its worst scars. During World War II its chin was protected by sandbags to prevent bomb damage.

Greek Sphinx Was a Woman

As nearly as is known, the Great Sphinx was built about 3,000 years before the birth of Christ in the days of the Old Kingdom and the great pyramid builders. Egypt was then strong and rich. Wars did not drain off the nation's wealth. Farmers had time from their labors to gratify their rulers' desires for indestructible tombs.

The sphinx idea developed early in the mind of ancient man. Greek mythology describes a wicked sphinx with lion's body, woman's head, serpent's tail, and wings. She perched on a cliff near Thebes, Greece, and asked passersby what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening. She ate anyone who could not answer—which was everyone until Oedipus came along. He said the animal was man, because man crawls on all fours when a baby, walks on two feet in middle life, and assists himself with a staff in old age. The sphinx destroyed herself upon getting the correct answer.

Sphinxes in Egypt had a man's head, usually representing the reigning pharaoh; lion's body; and no wings. Many were carved. The Great Sphinx at Giza probably is a likeness of the pharaoh who had it built. It was repaired during the reign of Khufu (Cheops), about 2900 B.C.

The wealth and peace of the Old Kingdom dissolved into 400 years of political turmoil. In the words of writers of the time, "Yesterday is perished, and violence is come upon all men. Behold, he that possessed wealth now spendest the night athirst. Behold, noble ladies go hungry. What was prepared for them goes to sate the butchers. Verily, the children of princes are dashed against the walls."

Saw Kingdoms Come and Go

Into the revolutions, about 2000 B.C., rose the strong man of his day, Amenemhet I, who, in the fashion of dictators, counseled his son thus: "That thou mayest be king of the earth, harden thyself against all subordinates. The people give heed to him who terrorizes them; approach them not alone. Fill not thy heart with a brother; know not a friend."

The Sphinx saw the Middle Kingdom die and the Early Empire (1580-1375 B.C.) rise and fall. Across the sky of the Later Empire, which lasted until about 1000 B.C., blazed the personality of one of Egypt's most remarkable men—King Akh-en-Aten.

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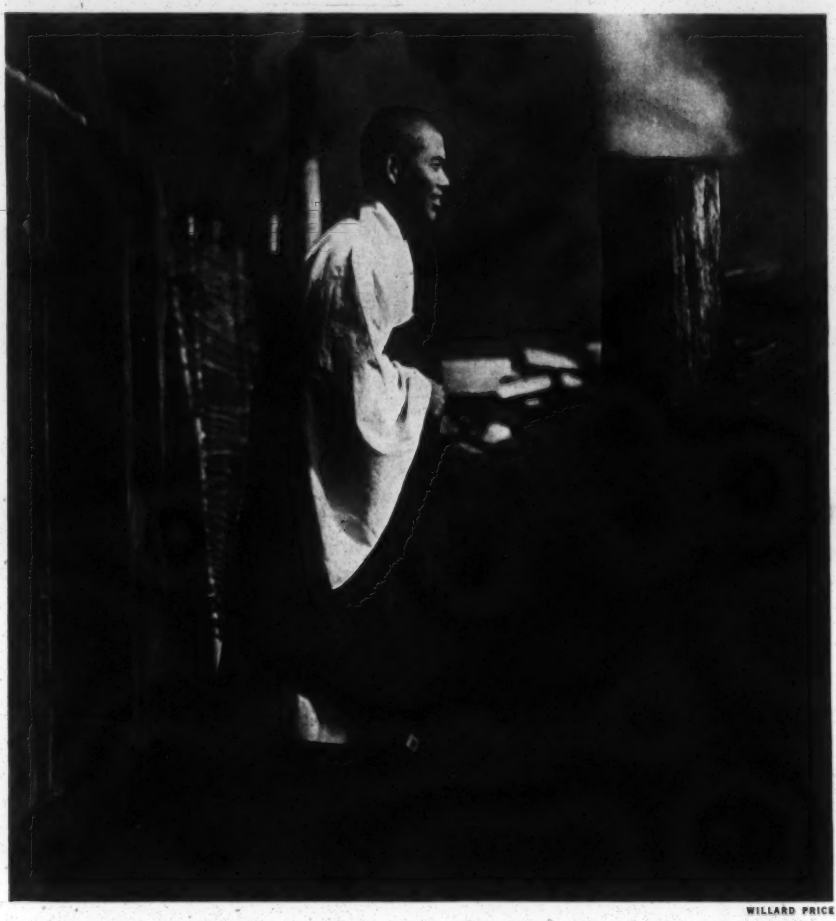
wool gloves with inside liners; an overcoat; two extra blankets; and arctics or rubber-leather shoepacs.

Koreans long ago developed a kind of central heating. Their thin-walled homes usually stand on a stone floor. Hot smoke from the cooking fire is directed through ducts under the floor, warming the stones before it escapes (illustration, below).

NOTE: Korea is shown on the Society's map of Japan and Korea.

For further information, see "Roaming Korea South of the Iron Curtain," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1950; "With the U. S. Army in Korea," June, 1947; "Jap Rule in the Hermit Kingdom," October, 1945; and "Chosen—Land of Morning Calm," October, 1933; see also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 18, 1950, "Yalu, Korea Border River, Moves Much Timber"; "Korea Northlands Are Rugged and Remote," November 13, 1950; "Korea Action Geared to Summer Monsoon's End," October 16, 1950; and "War Engulf's Korea's 'Land of Morning Calm'," October 2, 1950.



WILLARD PRICE

HOT SMOKE ESCAPES FROM A KOREAN HOME AFTER BEING USED TO HEAT THE FLOORS

Stove fires in Korea serve a double purpose; they cook the food and heat the house. The smoke does not go directly up a flue into the outside air, but is shunted through spaces under the stone floor, warming the stones as it goes. Here the smoke, its warmth spent, rises harmlessly through a wooden chimney. A Buddhist priest watches.

Bulletin No. 4, October 15, 1951

Born Travelers, Birds Seek Southern Resorts

FOLLOWING mysterious highways in the sky, migratory birds are southbound again.

From nesting grounds far to the north, where pot-holed tundra and lonely bays already are filmed with ice, geese are flying south in great honking V's (illustration, next page). Waterfowl, shore birds, and the myriad birds of land now are crossing United States skies by the billions, winging for winter haunts in southern states, Caribbean islands, Central America, or beyond even to Cape Horn.

"Aerial Rivers"

For wild ducks, geese, and brant, 1951 has been a good year. American and Canadian wildfowl biologists found marked increases in their numbers all across the summer breeding areas. Along the great "flyways" of the United States this fall there should be larger flights of these game birds than in the last several years.

There are four such "aerial rivers" which channel a majority of all migrating birds down across the tiers of states: the Atlantic Flyway, the Mississippi, the Central, and the Pacific.

Birds probably have migrated along these routes since the end of the ice age. Yet men are still uncertain as to how they follow their precise schedules and paths of flight, returning year after year to the same places in north and south.

Different varieties of birds start their journeys at different times. Robins, the early birds of spring, stay north relatively late. Blue geese wing toward the salt marshes and mud flats of Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico in September. Egrets and eagles, like wrong-way Corrigans, often fly north instead of south in early fall until winter turns them back.

Watchers scan the night sky for some types of migrants, go out by day to see others. Often only the rustle of thousands of wings, or shadows crossing the face of the moon, reveal the passage of the warblers and vireos, thrushes and tanagers, herons and hawks, and hundreds of other land birds that travel by night and feed by day. Astronomers aid ornithologists by aiming their telescopes at the moon and clocking the flights on nights of greatest movement.

World Travelers

Many birds fly tremendous distances, sometimes nonstop over thousands of miles of open ocean, returning in the spring by entirely different routes. No one yet knows how they navigate.

Small Asiatic birds, migrating between Siberia and India, cross 20,000-foot peaks of the Himalayas. The Pacific golden plover flies each fall 2,400 miles across an islandless course from Alaska to Hawaii, finding its destination unerringly.

From rendezvous over Nova Scotia, American golden plovers follow a path over the open Atlantic to South America's northeastern shoulder, often making the flight in three days and three nights. Millions of birds

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This pharaoh wrote hymns to the sun and dreamed of a universal god, to whom he spoke, "Even greatest thou men for thyself, Lord of them all, who are weary because of them. Thou art in my heart. Thou art lifetime thyself, and men live in thee."

Not long thereafter conqueror after conqueror—Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turks—swept over Egypt. Today independent Egypt is a cornerstone of the Arab League—one of whose aims is to reduce European influence in Arabic lands.

NOTE: El Giza is shown on the Society's map of Bible Lands and the Cradle of Western Civilization.

See also, "American Fighters Visit Bible Lands," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1946; "Daily Life in Ancient Egypt" (including 32 color paintings), October, 1941, (this issue is out of print; refer either to the Magazine in your library, or to the book, *Everyday Life in Ancient Times*, which includes the article and paintings); "Old-New Battle Grounds of Egypt and Libia," December, 1940; "By Felucca Down the Nile," April, 1940; and "Change Comes to Bible Lands," December, 1938.

B. ANTHONY STEWART

THE SILENT STARE OF THE SPHINX TURNS CAMEL RIDERS UNEASILY IN THEIR SADDLES

Dwarfed by the overshadowing Second Pyramid, the Great Sphinx is surprisingly large. The body is 240 feet long and the head rises to a height of 66 feet. The face is almost 14 feet wide. Blowing sands and Arab rifles, fired at the stone face in sport, have marred its features. Sand also repeatedly drifts over the paws and other lower stonework. The body and head are carved from solid stone.

Bulletin No. 5, October 15, 1951

Netherlands Antilles a New Name on the Map

THE official name of the Netherlands West Indies has been changed.

The "ABC's"—Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, and the "S's"—Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Netherlands part of St. Martin—two island groups (map, inside cover) that make up the Caribbean holdings of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands—are now, by official action, the Netherlands Antilles.

This is not the first time this group of islands has had its name changed. At one time the five-and-a-half-island territory was known as the Dutch West Indies. Its residents still refer to the group collectively as Curaçao, the name taken from the largest island.

Venezuela's Oil Provides Big Business

Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, located an average 50 miles off the coast of Venezuela, total 354 square miles of land; the smaller group—St. Eustatius, Saba, and St. Martin (illustration, next page)—only 30 square miles. The latter group, at the north end of the Leeward Islands, lies some 500 miles away from Curaçao.

Recognized today as a real factor in world economy, the prosperity of the ABC's rose rapidly during and since World War II with the enormous development of near-by Venezuela's oil fields. The natural harbors and their favorable location for shipping have given Aruba and Curaçao three big petroleum refineries processing crude oil from Venezuela.

Because Maracaibo, Venezuelan port from which the oil is shipped, is situated on a strait too narrow for large ships to navigate, shallow-draft tankers transport the crude oil to the refineries on the Netherlands islands. From there it is sent abroad in ocean-going tankers.

Curaçao, too, does a thriving tourist business. This has developed largely since World War II, although Willemstad, the capital, has for years been an item on the itineraries of cruise ships.

Pastel Houses Easy on the Eyes

Willemstad is a gaily colored little city which looks as though it might have been lifted bodily from the landscape of the mother country and transported across the Atlantic, to be dropped into the Caribbean at the top of South America. It pleasantly combines the curved-gable, tile-roof architecture of the Netherlands with the rainbow hues typical of tropical settlements.

This colorful style of decoration is said to have originated from the complaint of an early governor. The glare of the tropical sun on white buildings blinded him, so the houses were repainted in restful pastel colors, which set a lasting style.

Nearly half of the island's approximately 90,000 residents live in Willemstad. Most of them work for the oil companies, which also draw on the eastern islands and Surinam, the Netherlands Overseas Territory on the South American mainland, for employees.

The Poenda, shopping section of Willemstad, resembles a Baghdad

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cross the Gulf of Mexico at its widest point en route to Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Long-distance champion of the bird world is the Arctic tern. Nesting as far north as there is land, on islands rimming the Arctic Sea, this voyager flies in early September across the ocean to Europe, thence down the west coast of Africa, and eventually to the fringes of Antarctica. Returning in the spring by way of South America, the globe-trotting tern puts a matter of some 22,000 miles beneath its wing in a year's travel.

NOTE: For further information on birds, refer to the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine* in your library. This book lists the many articles on birds published by the Society.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 12, 1951, "Birds Flying Home to Resume Insect Control."

REGISTER AND TRIBUNE SYNDICATE

CANADA GEESE, TRAVELING ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI FLYWAY, STOP FOR CURB SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

A feeding ground on Horseshoe Lake island attracts the majestic birds, here momentarily startled by a sudden noise. Their wingspread is five or six feet, and weight varies from seven to more than 12 pounds. They nest in north Canada and winter as far south as the Gulf states and north Mexico.

bazaar with its conglomeration of French perfumes, Swiss watches, silk and carved ivory from the Orient, leather goods from Brazil and Argentina, embroideries and laces from Portugal, Spanish shawls, Irish linen, and Panama hats. From its modern airport planes of the major airlines take off to Miami, New York, Amsterdam, and other large cities.

Kralendijk, Bonaire's capital, is a village of pink and white houses with equally bright colored flamingoes flashing over its salt lagoons. The islanders make a living by exporting aloes, used in medicines; the pods of the divi-divi tree, which are used in tanning; and salt. Many of them work in the oil refineries of the sister islands.

Incidents of the islands' history have frequently linked them with the United States. St. Eustatius, in the Leeward group, enjoyed a brief prosperity brought about by the American Revolution. Known then as the "Golden Rock," it became wealthy as the chief West Indies mart, dealing largely in arms and contraband goods.

One of Curaçao's ties with the North American mainland was the appointment of Peter Stuyvesant as governor in 1643. His authority extended to Aruba and Bonaire as well as to New Netherland, now New York.

NOTE: The Netherlands Antilles may be located on the Society's map of Countries of the Caribbean.

For additional information, see "*Carib* Cruises the West Indies," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1948; "Curaçao and Aruba on Guard," February, 1943; "Saba, Crater Treasure of the Indies," November, 1940; and "Southward Ho! in the 'Alice'," March, 1938; see also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 19, 1948, "Aruba Is West Indies Success Story in Oil."

ELLA BARNETT

ON ST. MARTIN, A FEATHERY POINCIANA CASTS WELCOME SHADE IN A PHILLIPSBURG STREET

Called also "flamboyant" from the resemblance of its scarlet blossoms to flames of fire, the tree, although a native of Madagascar, was named for M. de Poinci, a 17th-century Antilles governor. Heavy wooden shutters at door and windows are characteristic of the islands' architecture.